

Mission Services Technology Group

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Agenda

- Group Purpose / Charter
- Projects
 - Constellation Visualization System (CVS)
 - Visual Observation Layout Tool (VOLT)
 - Goal Oriented Commanding (GOC)
 - Advanced Spacecraft Trending Analysis Toolkit (ASTAT)
 - Applied Agent Research
 - Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)
- Discussion / Questions



MST Group Purpose / Charter

- To identify, develop and demonstrate the key technologies that will significantly facilitate the reduction of mission operations costs and risk
 - Develop and demonstrate the necessary tools
 - Apply to current and future mission models
- Work with existing missions (especially flight operations personnel) to:
 - Analyze where the needs are
 - Identify the types of technologies that address the needs
 - Develop and deploy prototypes to analyze success of technology
- Work with future missions to develop understanding of the future challenges
 - Example: constellation management)



MST Group Domains

Planning and scheduling on-board operations

- User (scientist) collaboration
- High-level (goal-oriented) commanding
- Agent technologies

Real-time monitoring of data

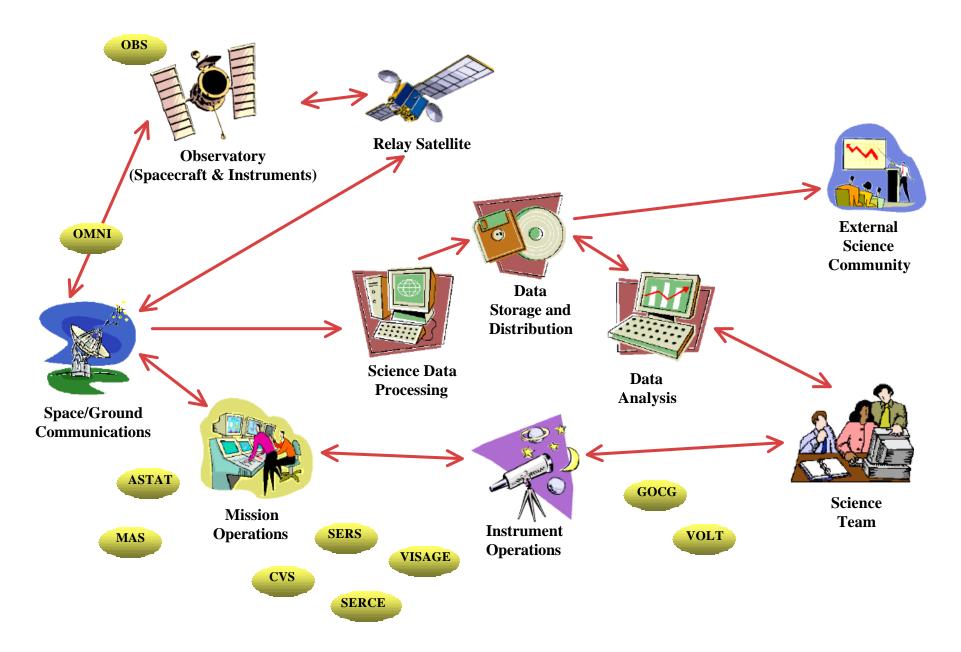
- Data visualization
- **Expert systems**
- **Remote user paging**
- Remote user access

Engineering analysis

- Advanced trending and analysis
- Remote, easy access to data
- **Expert systems**
- User collaboration



Mission Services Technology





Constellation Visualization System (CVS)

CVS - Project Overview

Goal:

- Research, apply, and infuse emerging visualization technologies to facilitate the cost-effective monitoring of multiple missions (e.g., constellations)
- Attempts to respond to the challenge of how to manage large constellations (perhaps 100) with minimal increases in staffing
 - New visualization techniques
 - Multispectral visualization, manipulation, and analysis
 - Advanced data modeling
 - **Zoomable Interfaces**
 - Provide an overview of all system data.
 - Enable user to filter and zoom to details
 - These combine to enhance operator's awareness of health and safety concerns

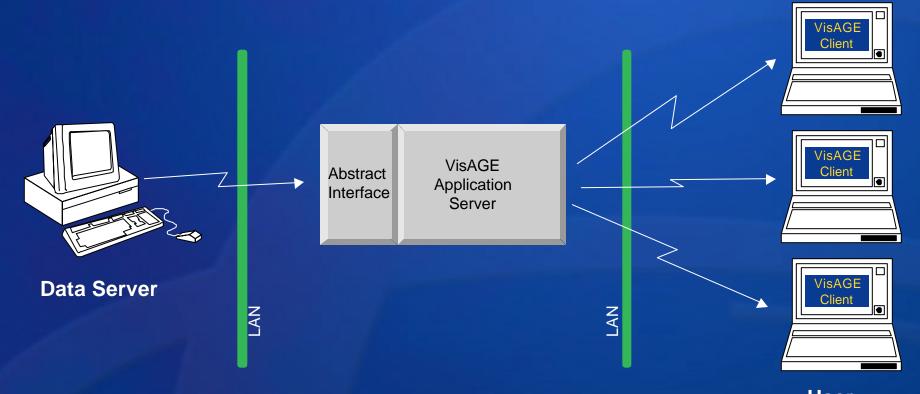


CVS - Project Overview

- Based on VisAGE, a Java-based, platformindependent, extensible toolkit for data visualization
 - A data distribution/visualization toolkit
 - Server easily adapts to any data source
 - Client plug-in architecture for managing/viewing data
 - Java RMI for distributing data to applications or applets.
 - Secure Socket Layer (SSL) ensures secure data transmission



CVS - Architecture



User Workstations

Data Tier

Server Tier

Client Tier



CVS - Technologies

- 100% Java
 - **∠** Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI)
 - ∠ Java 2D
 - ∠ Java 3D
 - Java Help
- Industry standard protocols
 - Extensible Markup Language (XML)
 - Secure Socket Layer (SSL)



CVS - Research Opportunities

- New innovative approaches to monitoring observatory status, particularly for multi-satellite configurations (e.g., constellations)
- Standard methods for communicating with heterogeneous set of applications
 - Would allow data to be retrieved from different missions (with different applications) in common way
- Standard methods for representing data (telemetry)
 - XML?

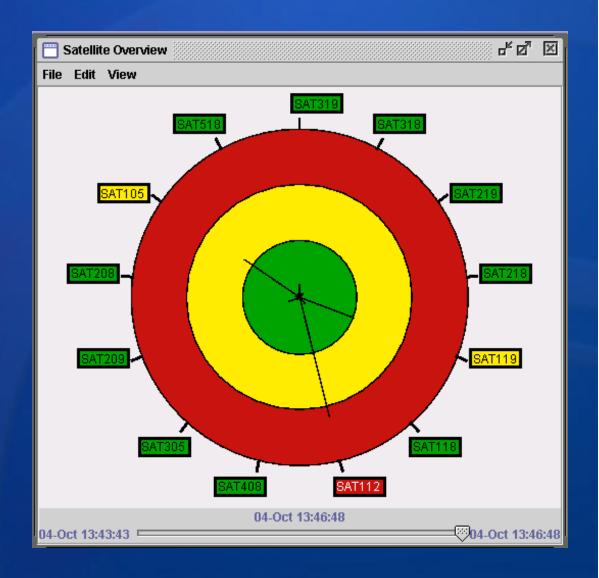




Constellation Screen Shots

Bullseye Visualization

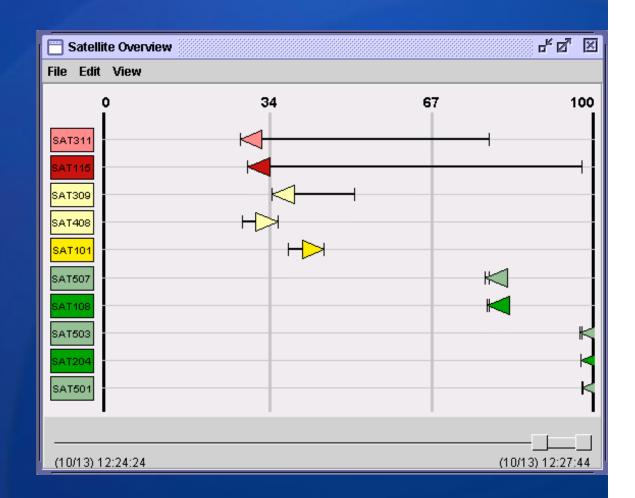
- ∠ Line length lines indicates current satellite "health index" (0% to 100%).
- Lines pierce Green, yellow, or red thresholds as the health index changes.
- Apply filters: Top X, visible S/C only





Constellation Abacus Visualization

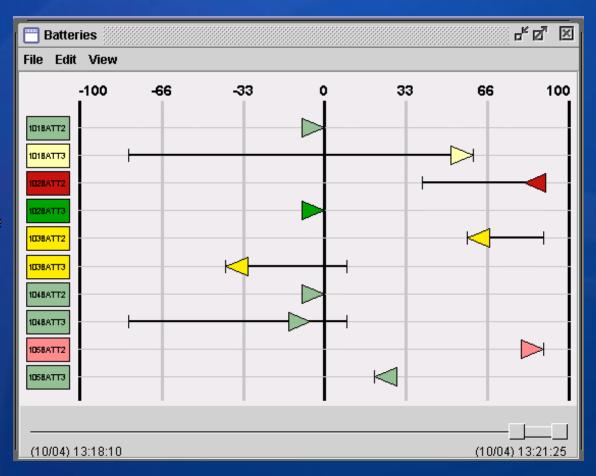
- Triangle in each row indicates current health (0% to 100%)
- Triangle direction (arrow) indicates direction of last movement of triangle.
- Bold segment indicates the range of health during the "recent past".





Mnemonic Abacus Visualization

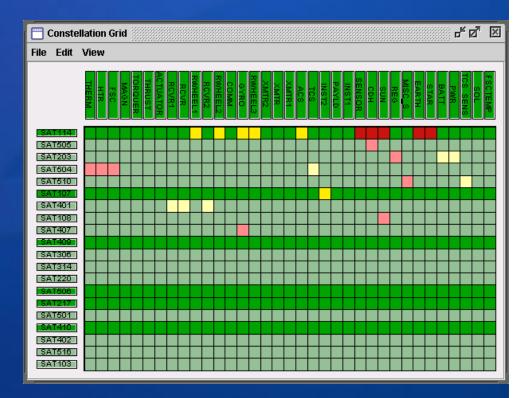
- Triangle in each row indicates current telemetry value
- Triangle direction
 (arrow) indicates
 direction of last
 movement of triangle
- Bold segment indicates the data range during the "recent past"





Grid Visualization

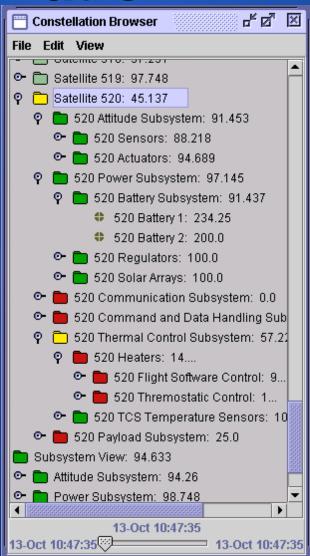
- Shows health status for selected satellites and subsystems in one colorcoded table
- Clicking on a satellite label, subsystem label, or square displays the current value
- Supports multiple sorting and filtering capabilities
- Double-click satellite or subsystem label to drilldown to details





Browser Visualization

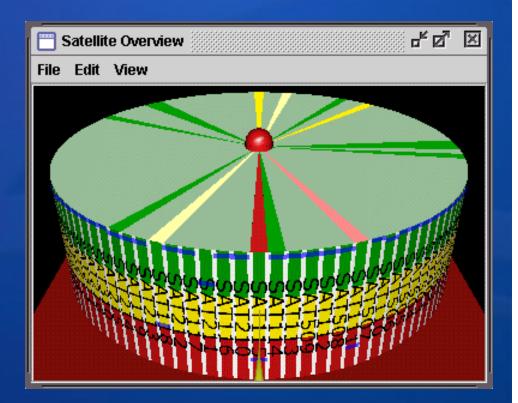
- Browses the entire constellation mnemonic hierarchy with an intuitive tree representation
- Presents Satellite and Subsystem View
- Indicates red-yellow-green health status
- Indicates satellite visibility (intense colors versus pastels)
- Can drill down all the way to mnemonic telemetry values





Data Carousel Visualization

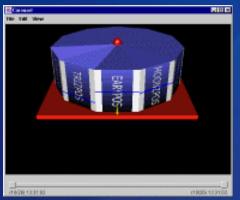
- Provides executive summary for 100 spacecraft
- Indicates satellite visibility (intense colors versus pastels)
- Current value within threshold displayed along the binding
- User can rotate the carousel to desired position



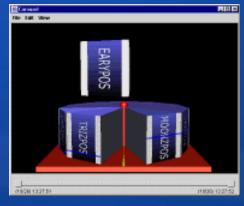


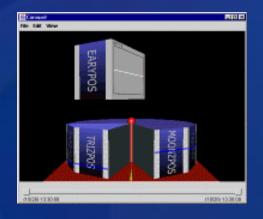
Carousel Animation

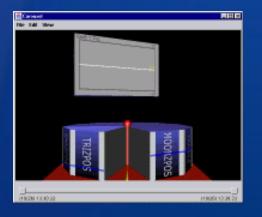
From overview to detailed strip chart...

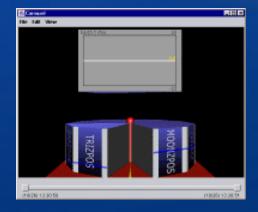












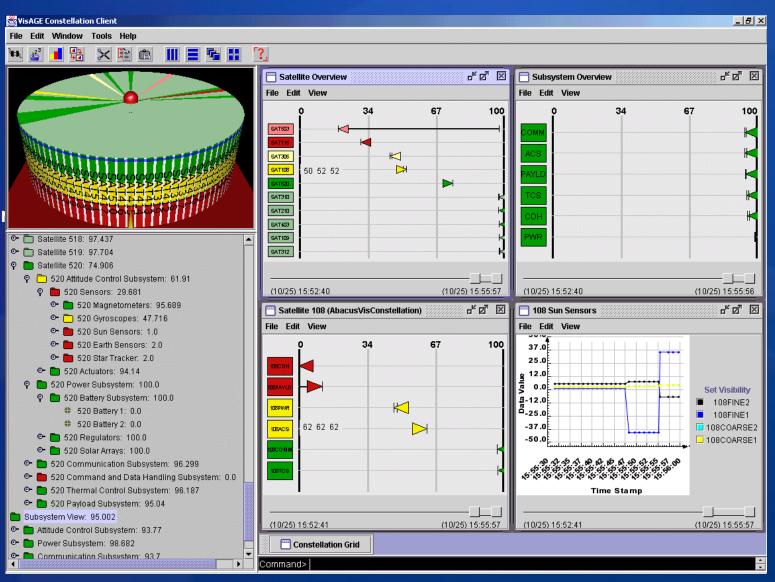


Constellation Console

Executive
Summary
always
available

All panes are resizable

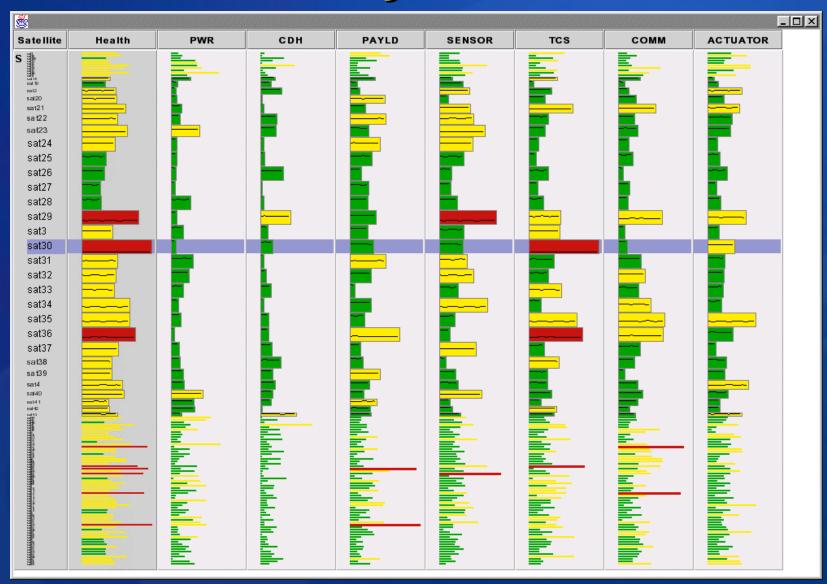
Tile, grid, or iconify any window



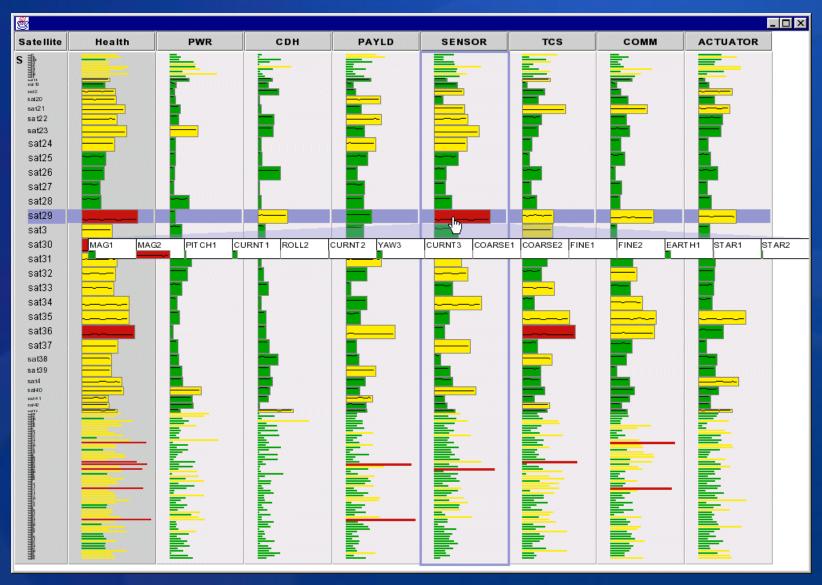


CVS Zoom User Interface (ZUI) Screen Shots

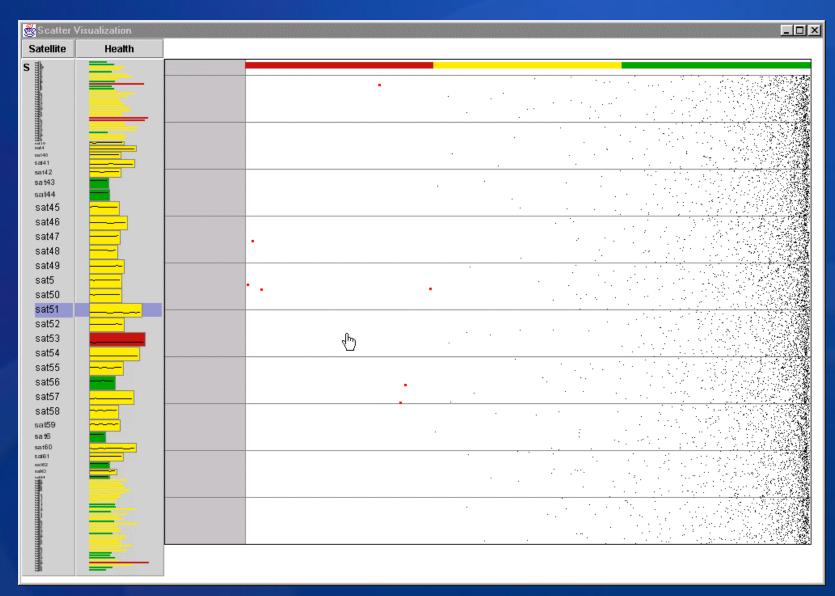
Fisheye View



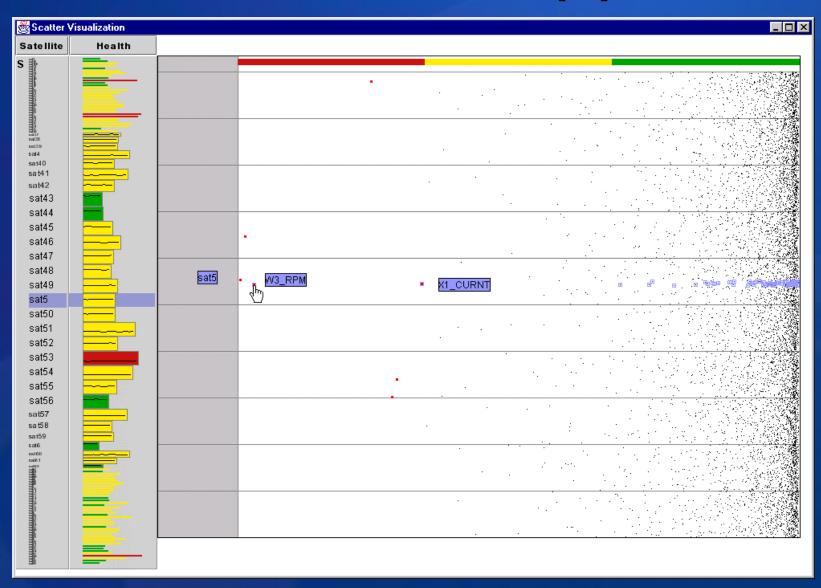
Fisheye View (2)



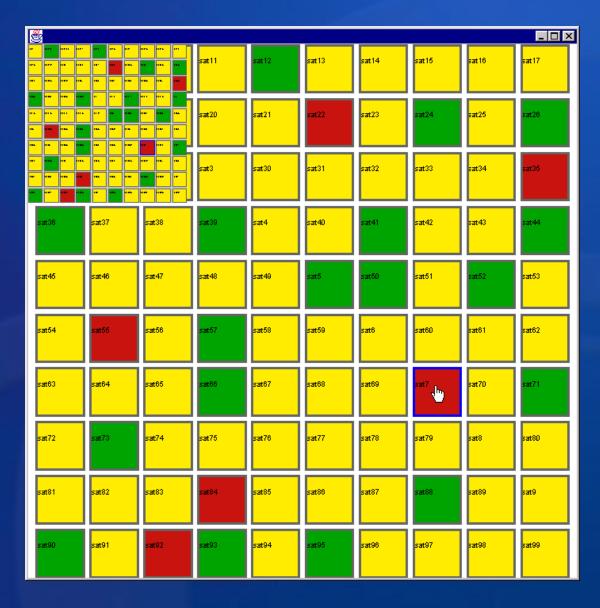
Scatter View



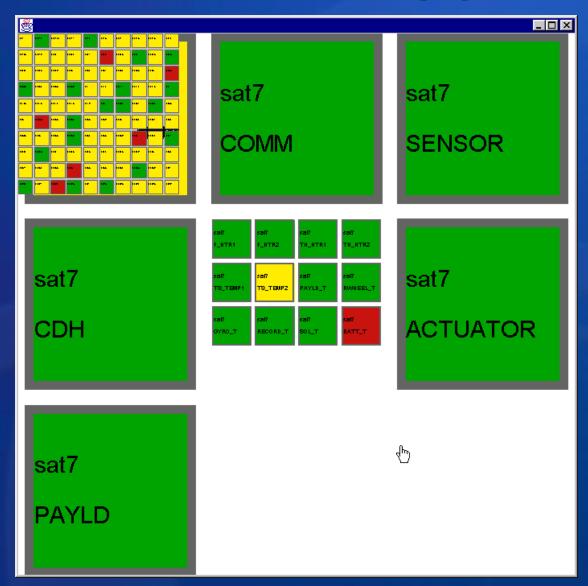
Scatter View (2)



Zoom View



Zoom View (2)







Visual Observation Layout Tool (VOLT)

VOLT - Project Overview

🗷 Goal

Provide a visual tool set for planning coordinated observations across multiple missions

Features

- Visual display of observatory schedulability data
- Automated interfaces with mission planning facilities
- Target selection/Constraint specification
- Solution coordination for multiple missions
- Expert constraint suggestions
- Proposal ingest



VOLT - Project Overview

- Technical approach: Java-based client/server application
 - Gateway Server
 - Interfaces with target observatory planning facilities
 - Presents a single interface to the client
 - Mediators handle the detail for each supported mission
 - Adaptors handle the detail for each supported interface
 - Client utilizes a Model View Controller (MVC) pattern
 - View is the user interface that receives input from the user and presents scheduling related information on a display screen
 - Models represent the data, system state and how that information is to be presented
 - **Data Model** provides data to view and maintains state of system
 - Presentation Model specifies the presentation of the data
 - Controller –determines high levels actions based on user input

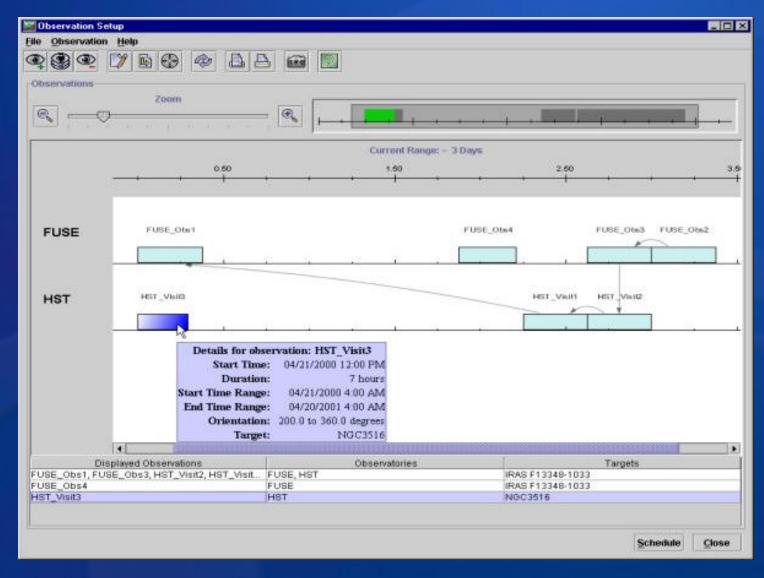


VOLT - Technologies

- Technologies
 - Object Oriented Design and Analysis
 - ∠ Java/Java 2D
 - × XML/HTML
 - Remote Method Invocation (RMI)
 - Java-based object communication mechanism
 - Primarily used for client/server communications



Observation Setup Display



Schedulability Display



VOLT - Milestones / Schedule

- Phase 1 April 2000
 - Visual representation of merged observations
- **∠** Phase 2 Aug 2000
 - Facility interfaces/Coordinate schedulability
- ∠ Phase 3 Nov 2000
 - Constraint modification suggestions
- Phase 4 March 2001
 - Extensibility (mission, proposal, constraint)
- Phase 5 May 2001
 - User coordination, Schedule integration
- Phase 6 July 2001
 - Ground-based observatories, Role types
- Phase 7 Sept 2001
 - Accommodation of Earth Science missions



VOLT - Research Opportunities

- Techniques for conflict identification and resolution among multiple observatory schedules
- Adaptability to Earth Science domain
 - Current and near term efforts focused on Space Science domain





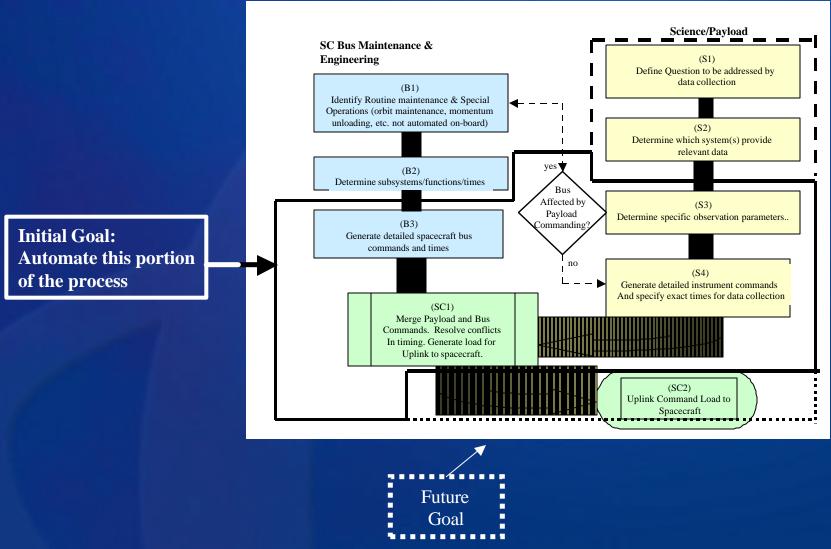
Goal-Oriented Commanding (GOC)

GOC - Project Overview

- Permits the direct tasking of an instrument, spacecraft or constellation using general scientific or engineering goals
 - Removes need to understand system artifacts & nuances of underlying system
 - Automates the step-by-step process of coordinating goals, constraints, and environmental conditions
 - Translates goals into command sequences with minimal intervention by operations personnel
- Applicable to a constellation environment
 - Based on a hierarchical, modular, and scaleable architecture
 - Allows onboard planning and resource management
 - Supports autonomous collaboration

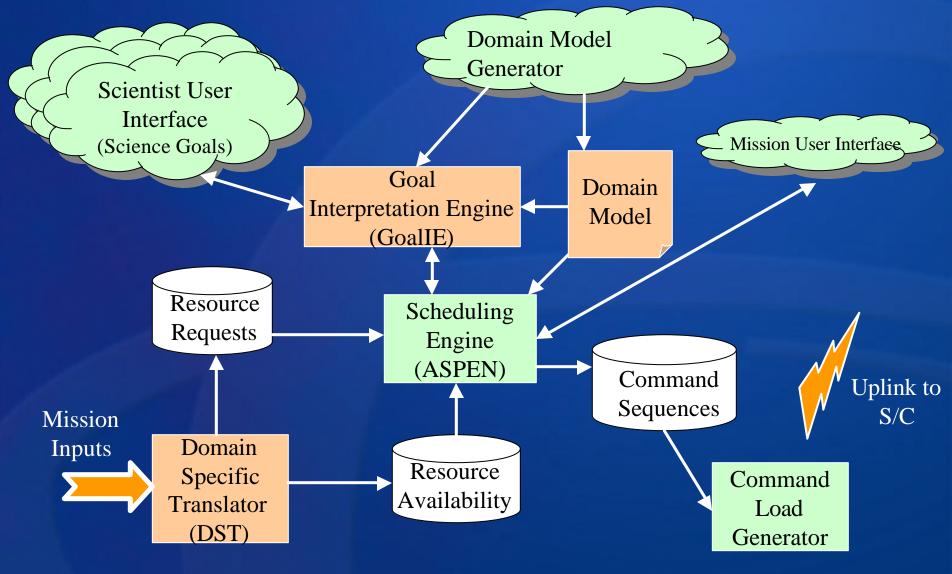


Current Satellite Tasking Process

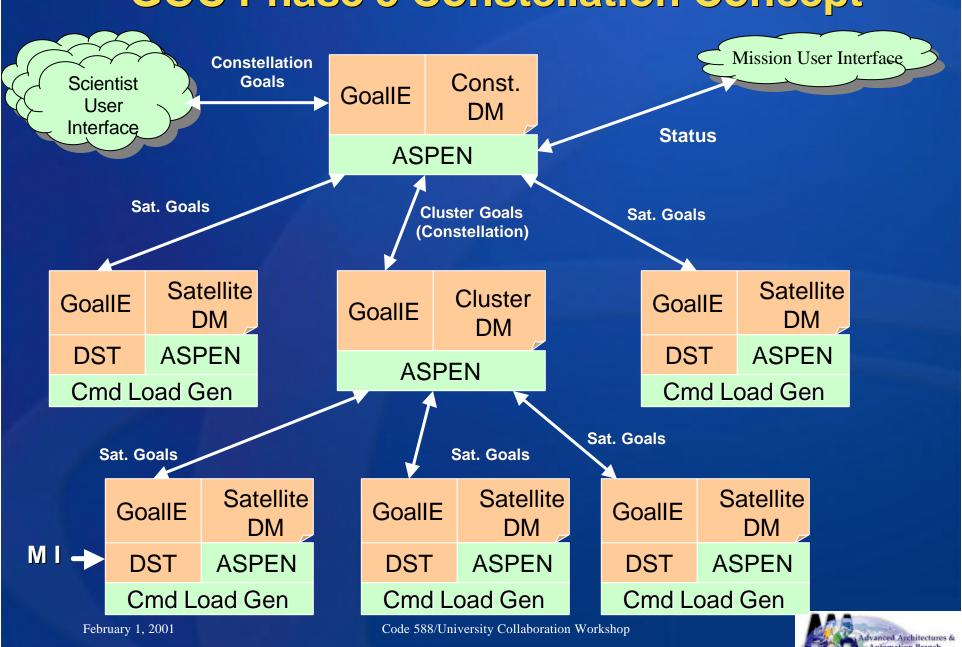




GOC Phase 2 Architecture



GOC Phase 3 Constellation Concept



GOC - Milestones / Schedule

- Phase 1 (FY01) Demonstrate use of ASPEN (Instrument)
 - Partner with JPL (ASPEN) and EOSDIS (Terra SSR tool)
 - Requirements development and analysis
 - Concept of Operations
- Phase 2 (FY02) Single Spacecraft Command Generation (Spacecraft)
 - Elementary goal oriented commanding
- Phase 3 (tbd) Multiple Spacecraft Command Generation (Constellation)
 - Goal oriented commanding fully supported
 - Demonstrate scalability and hierarchical architecture
- Phase 4 (tbd) Autonomous Collaboration
 - Onboard resource management and spacecraft collaboration



GOC - Research Opportunities

- Methods for users to express goals to system in an unstructured (human-like) way
 - Potential use of Natural Language
- Methods for identifying conflicts among goals and potential resolutions
 - Trade science priorities against operations constraints
- Methods for coordinating accomplishment of goals across multiple-spacecraft missions (e.g., constellations)
- Potential application of agent technologies
 - Ground and space-based





Advanced Spacecraft Trend Analysis Toolkit (ASTAT)

ASTAT - Project Overview

∠ Goal

Enable operations team to perform automated trending for single- and multi-spacecraft missions

Benefits

- Automated and interactive trend product generation
- Direct interface to user analysis tools, e.g., MATLAB, EXCEL
- Expert system shell for automated fault detection
- Time- and event-driven trending
- Cross-spacecraft comparisons
- Internet- and Web-based access



ASTAT - Project Overview

Java-Based Client/Server Application

Server

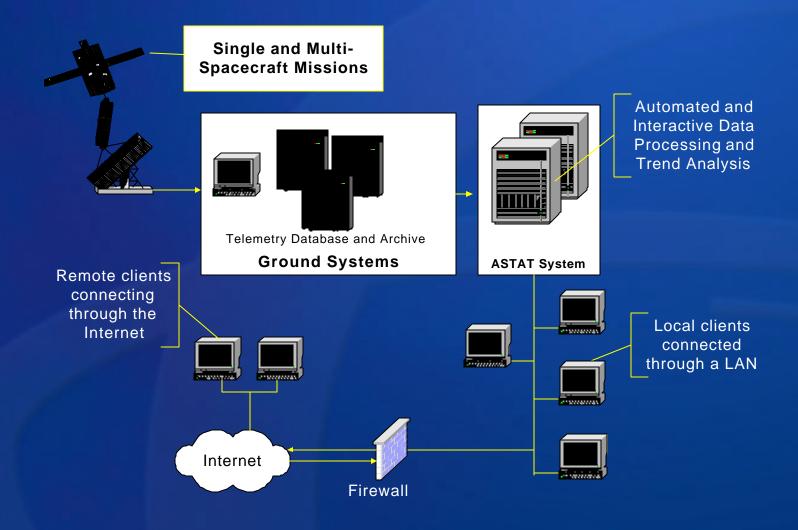
- Retrieves telemetry data and definitions from data archive and project database
- Executes automated task list to generate trend products based on time and/or event triggers and on user-defined processing templates
- Creates trouble reports when user-defined alarms are tripped, e.g., limit violations, time-to-limit thresholds exceeded, etc.

Client

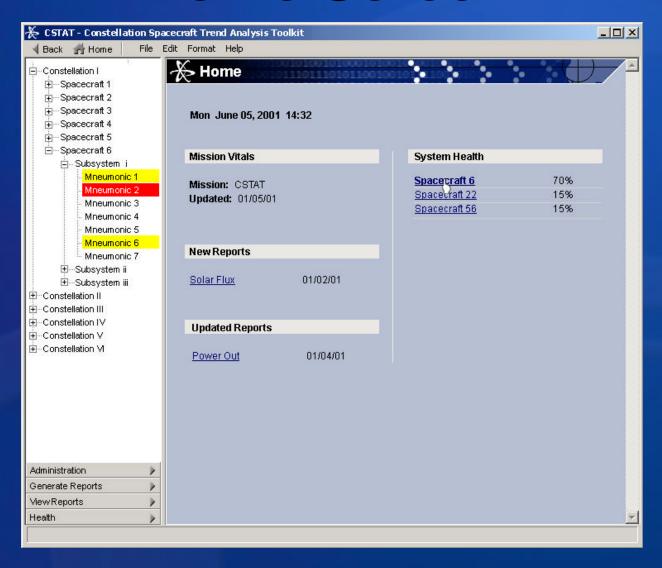
- Provides GUI for creating/viewing trend products and for documenting anomaly reports
- Web-deployed PC client for standard use
- Browser-based thin client for "on the road" access
- Enables users to escalate trouble reports to anomaly reports for storage and future use



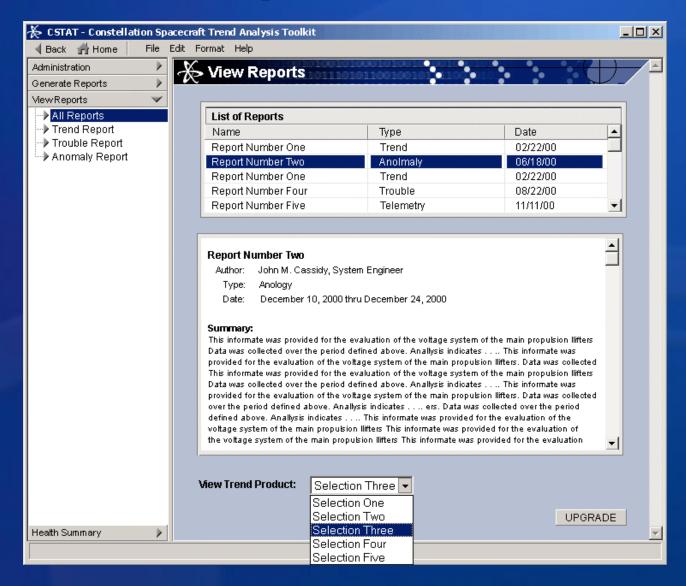
Operational Environment



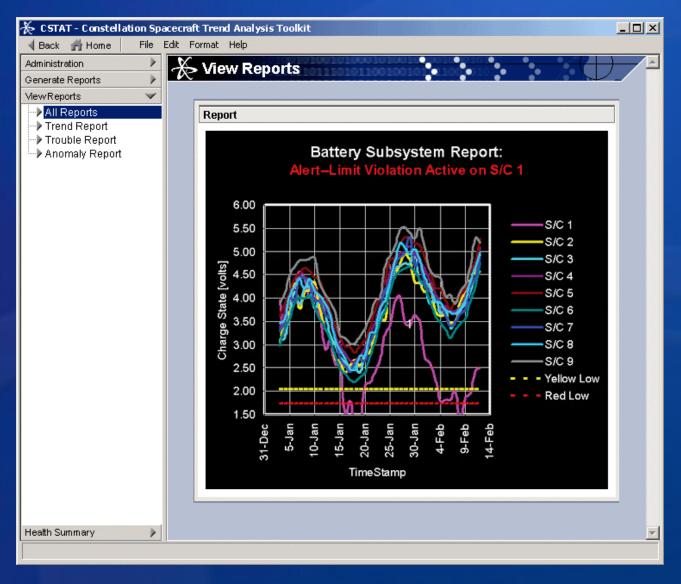
Home Screen



View Reports Screen



Trend Report Screen



ASTAT - Milestones / Schedule

Phase 1 (Sept 2001)

- Infrastructure and Core Functionality
 - Telemetry data import via sequential print file
 - GUIs for creating, viewing, upgrading trend reports
 - Cross-spacecraft trending
 - Time- and event-based trend product generation
 - Fault detection based on limit violations

Phase 2 (Sept 2002)

- Upgrades and Enhancements
 - Telemetry import via data archive and project database
 - Computation and trending of derived mnemonics
 - **Fault detection using stored telemetry signatures**
 - State-space representation of spacecraft health/status
 - Expert system shell for fault detection
 - Fault prediction based on telemetry limits and curve fits





Applied Agent Research and Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

Project Overview

Goal:

Conduct advanced research in agent technologies and investigate how they can be applied to autonomous observatory (spacecraft and instrument) operations and information management

Research primarily organized into 4 areas:

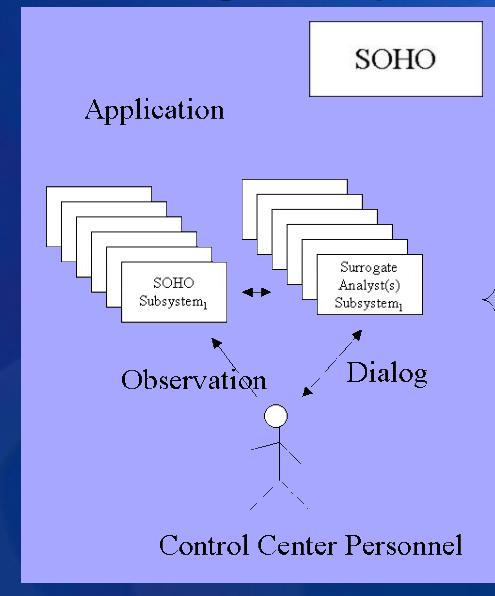
- Multi-Agent System for SOHO
 - Ground-based orbit and attitude determination
 - Virtual distributed (GSFC & JPL) community of agents mapped to spacecraft subsystems

On-board autonomous instrument operations

- On-board virtual principle investigator capable of adapting over time to achieve science goals, maintain health& safety of instrument, etc.
- Model-based reasoning, aware of context in which it is operating
- Ontology Negotiation
- Intelligent Information Management



Multi-Agent System for SOHO



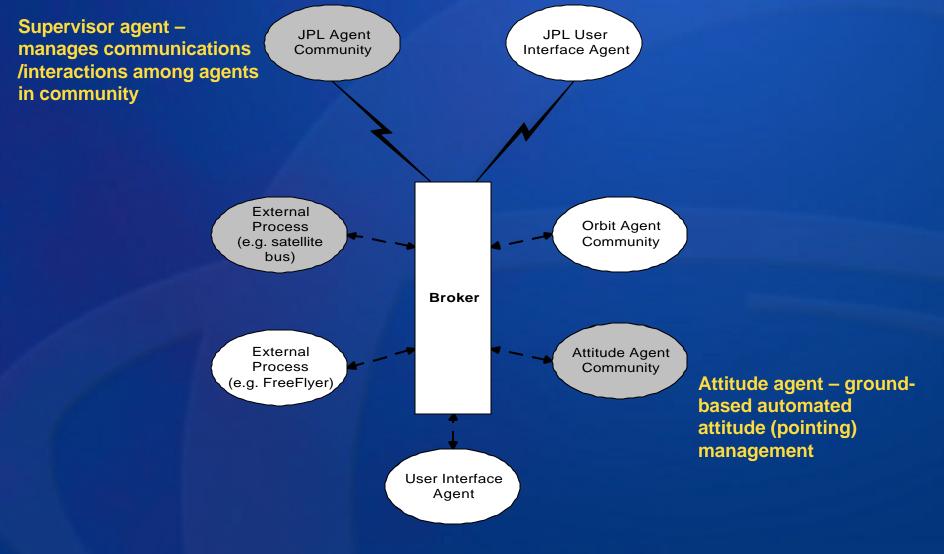
Applied Research

- Modeling
- Communication
- Reasoning
- Agent Community Dynamics
- Intelligent Information Management
- Adaptation/Learning

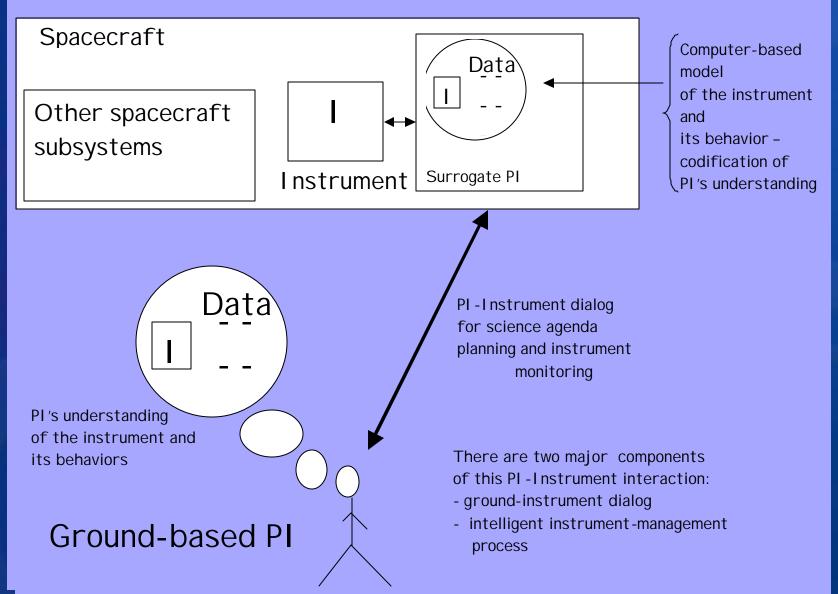
Required for SOHO application development



Multi-Agent System for SOHO



Automated Instrument Operations



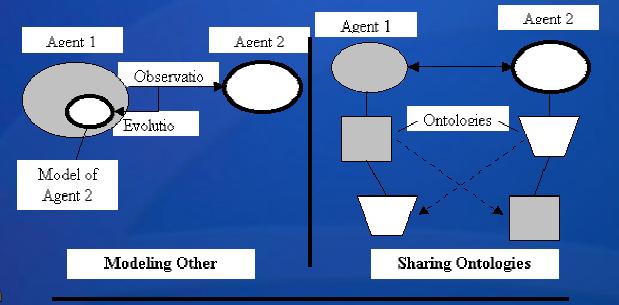
Ontology Negotiation

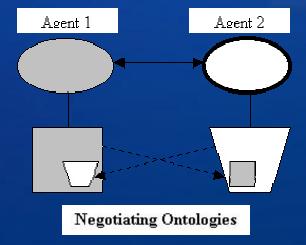
- Process of negotiation and communication among heterogeneous community of agents
 - Agents use various techniques to understand each others' domains – to come to terms with each other's view of the world (their ontology)
- Negotiation allows different types of agents to interact and communicate in a meaningful way
- Researching advanced concepts in approaching agent negotiation and how it can be applied
 - Currently prototyping agent communication between NASA and NOAA spacecraft data bases (heterogeneous agents) for query searching
 - Schema is the ontology, basis of negotiation is the common nature of the data
 - In future will expand to broader queries



Ontology Negotiation

- Ontology negotiation combines aspects of agent modeling and ontology sharing.
- Rather than simply adding the other agent's ontology to its own, each determines how to understand the other's ontology within the conceptual framework that it already possesses







Intelligent Information Management

- Investigating agent-based data mining techniques and applications
 - Task 1 Mining information on new and emerging agent technologies available on the Web
 - Using COTS-tool "My Gold Digger"
 - May lead to more generalized mining approaches
 - Task 2 Mining heterogeneous data sources for userselected topics of interest
 - Allows users to search a collection of data sources (e.g., data bases, documents, presentations, Web sites) for specific information
 - System returns summary of where the requested information can be found
 - Using "Autonomy" data mining tool
 - Collaborating with JPL providing data sources and assistance in analyzing mining tool



Technologies

- Java
- Agent XML (AXML)
- Knowledge Query Management Language (KQML)
 - Agent communication language
- "Agent Builder Pro"
 - Agent builder tool being used for SOHO
- "My Gold Digger" and "Autonomy"
 - Agent-based data mining tools



Milestones / Schedules

- Multi-Agent System for SOHO
 - March '01 Initial demo: orbit determination agent
 - Sept '01 Demo of attitude control and JPL's supervisor agents
- Ontology Negotiation
 - Nov '00 NASA/NOAA data base testbed (COMPLETE)
 - Sept '01 Enhanced testbed with broader queries and larger portions of data bases
- Intelligent Information Management
 - April '01 Prototype demo of My Gold Digger"
 - Searching Web for new/emerging technology information
- On-Board Autonomous Instrument Operations
 - Schedule being worked



Research Opportunities

- Agent adaptability & learning techniques
 - Ability to adapt to changing environments
- Agent communication dynamics
 - Mechanisms for agents joining/leaving a community, forming alliances, etc.
- Person-to-agent dialog
 - Possible application of Natural Language
- Innovative ways to approach ontology negotiation
- Innovative ways to represent knowledge and information within agents
 - Provides ability for agent to be used in multiple situations, e.g., across different kinds of instruments





Questions???

